

## Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
LIBRARY



Reserve  
BOOK NUMBER 1.9  
St2F  
v.39  
July-Sept. 1939  
531866  
GPO 8-7671















531866

## FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIBRARY  
 RECEIVED  
 ☆ JUL 8 1939 ☆  
 U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. 39

July 1, 1939

No. 1

## LATE CABLES . . . . .

Rumania 1939 estimates of specified crops reported as follows, with 1938 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 9,856,000 acres (9,435,000), 144,034,000 bushels (177,154,000); rye 1,188,000 acres (1,190,000), 19,054,000 bushels (20,362,000); barley 2,548,000 acres (3,153,000), 58,009,000 bushels (38,223,000); oats, 1,359,000 acres (1,609,000), 41,336,000 bushels (31,904,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.)

Hungary 1939 estimates of wheat and rye acreage and production reported as follows: Wheat 4,604,000 acres, 102,661,000 bushels; rye 1,730,000 acres, 35,864,000 bushels. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.)

British Board of Trade announces fresh-pork import quota to the United States for the third quarter of 1939 as follows: 33,263 cwt. (3,725,456 pounds), of which 2,300 cwt. (257,600 pounds) may be used for curing in the United Kingdom. This allocation is the same as that for the corresponding period of 1938. (Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London.)

Brisbane, Australia, wool sales, last series this season, closed June 29. Germany was chief buyer, with good support from Japan, France, and Bradford, England. Compared with opening of preceding series of sales on May 19, prices were unchanged. (Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London.)

## IN THIS ISSUE . . . . .

	Page
Canadian Wheat Crop.....	2
Cuban Rice Crop Increased.....	2
Japanese Cotton Situation.....	3
European Cotton Situation Improved During May.....	5
International Trade in Cotton, August-April 1938-39.....	7
Poland Increases Production of American Tobacco Types.....	11
Australian Apple and Pear Legislation.....	13
Mediterranean Basin Almond Production Small.....	15
New Australian Wool Production Slightly Larger.....	18

### CANADIAN WHEAT CROP IMPROVES

The wheat crop of the Canadian Prairie Provinces was benefited on the whole by continued rain and below-normal temperatures during the week ended June 27, according to a telegram from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Warm weather is now needed to promote growth in those areas having abundant moisture supplies, especially the western half of Saskatchewan and south-central Alberta. Parts of western Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan have not been able to recuperate fully from setbacks received earlier in the season, despite recent rains, but in north-western Saskatchewan considerable improvement is noted. Both wheat and the feed grains show more even growth. Wheat has started to head in parts of southern Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan and is in the shot-blade stage in the remainder of Manitoba, almost half of Saskatchewan, and south-central parts of Alberta.

All three Provinces report only minor damage from grasshoppers. The rainy cool weather has helped to keep them in check and has resulted in some reduction in numbers. Considerable local damage from other pests has been reported in Saskatchewan and in the Peace River district of Alberta.

### BRITISH CROP PROSPECTS BRIGHTER

Crop prospects of the British Isles improved during the month ended June 15, it was reported by the London office, Foreign Agricultural Service. . A cool rainy period around May 15 was followed by hot dry weather, which encouraged farm operations and stimulated crop growth. These conditions continued until the second week of June, when the weather again turned cool and rainy and further benefited the growing crops.

In England and Wales the acreages sown to grains are expected to show little change from those of 1938, when 1,830,000 acres of wheat, 885,000 acres of barley, and 1,301,000 acres of oats were reported. Winter wheat was reduced in acreage and suffered severely from adverse weather, but spring sowings showed a marked increase in area, good germination, and a generally satisfactory development. In Ireland, the oat and barley acreages were slightly reduced; in Scotland barley was somewhat expanded, but wheat and oats declined.

### CUBAN RICE CROP INCREASED

The 1938 Cuban rice crop amounted to 468,000 bushels of rough rice, compared with 324,000 bushels in 1937, according to a report received from A. F. Nufer, American commercial attaché at Habana, quoting official information supplied by the Cuban Department of Agriculture. Production during recent years has declined from that of a decade ago. Estimates for 1930 indicate that production then totaled more than 1 million bushels.



Production of rice in Cuba at the present time, however, represents less than 5 percent of the country's requirements, which range from 450 million to 500 million pounds annually. During the past 2 marketing years, the United States has been the most important source of Cuban imports, but prior to the summer of 1937 the percentage supplied by this country was relatively small.

During the past two seasons, Cuba has been the most important outlet for exports of rice from the United States. Exports from this country to Cuba for the 9 months August 1938 to April 1939 amounted to 185 million pounds, representing 74 percent of total exports, compared with 148 million for the same period in 1937-38, representing 64 percent.

CUBA: Imports of rice, average 1926-1930 and annual 1935-1937

Year	: United : States	: British : India	: Siam	: French : Indochina:	: Others : a/	: Total
	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds
Average 1926-1930	: 21	: 335	: 16	: 3	: 94	: 469
1935.....	: 60	: 174	: 221	: 16	: 23	: 494
1936.....	: 11	: 49	: 357	: 22	: 5	: 444
1937 b/.....	: 115	: 68	: 234	: 73	: 4	: 494
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :

Republica de Cuba, Comercio Exterior.

a/ Primarily European countries because of shipments of processed rice.

b/ Preliminary.

#### TURKEY ESTABLISHES EXPORT LICENSES FOR COTTON

A decree issued by the Turkish Government on March 2, 1939, established export licenses for all raw-cotton exports, according to information received in the Foreign Agricultural Relations. It is believed that the new export-license requirements were prompted by the short cotton crop of 1938 and the increasing demand for raw material from the domestic textile industry.

#### JAPANESE COTTON SITUATION

Imports of cotton into Japan during May, amounting to 205,036 bales of 478 pounds, fell below the high level reached in April, according to a radiogram received from the Shanghai office, Foreign Agricultural Service, based on a report by American Consul Walter P. McConaughy at Osaka. Imports of American cotton declined more sharply below the April figure than imports of other growths. April imports were the largest for any month so far this season. American cotton, however, retained first place in May, although Indian cotton is in the lead for the total amount imported this season. Buying of American cotton was exceptionally dull, and reduced imports from the United States in June are inevitable. The market for Chinese cotton is very inactive and imports are almost negligible. Reports continue to state that a great deal of cotton from China does not go through customs.

JAPAN: Raw-cotton imports, May 1939 with comparisons  
(Bales of 478 pounds)

Growth	May		September - May			
	1937	1938	1939 a/	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39 a/
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
United States	143,956	103,995	76,766	1,392,241	523,363	747,091
Indian .....	231,663	113,023	66,454	1,452,717	482,933	754,816
Egyptian ....	10,098	7,303	9,106	188,057	56,828	114,790
Chinese .....	9,813	56,137	2,415	173,836	206,971	62,183
Brazilian ...	3,442	3,542	22,919	124,969	112,806	228,143
Other .....	28,962	7,862	27,376	242,430	91,444	135,879
Total .....	427,934	291,862	205,036	3,574,250	1,474,345	2,042,902

Based on Japanese trade sources.

a/ Preliminary.

Stocks at the end of the month declined from the April figure but were about 50,000 bales higher than they were at the end of May a year ago. The decline was in American and Indian growths. The larger stocks on hand, compared with last May, indicate that the industry is not running on such a narrow margin. They also reflect the amount of cotton in the country for which payment has as yet not been made.

JAPAN: Wharf stocks of raw cotton, May 31, 1939, with comparisons  
(Bales of 478 pounds)

Growth	May 31		April 30,	May 31,
	1937	1938	1939	1939
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
United States	441,481	60,720	116,104	97,857
Indian .....	338,990	86,069	93,978	80,908
Egyptian ....	30,862	7,094	7,043	6,594
Chinese .....	15,272	26,684	1,770	2,603
Brazilian ...	4,986	2,498	22,762	23,255
Other .....	38,927	10,273	27,025	36,820
Total .....	870,518	193,338	268,682	248,037

Estimates from trade sources in Japan.

Production of unmixed cotton yarn in May amounted to 229,854 bales of 400 pounds, compared with 223,570 bales in April and 211,876 bales in May 1938; but total production from September to May, inclusive, shows a decrease of 19 percent compared with that of the previous season. Most of the increase during May was for 20s and medium counts, contrary to anticipated production. There is a rumor that an increase in the curtailment rate will become effective during the third quarter of 1939.

Cloth exports for May, totaling 221,899,000 square yards, were above the exports for April and more than 60 percent above the small exports



for May 1938. Total exports so far this season, amounting to 1,753,334,000 yards, were 7 percent below those through May of the previous season. It is reported that exporters are obtaining increased foreign orders at the expense of lower prices, which are generally below production cost. There was a falling off in orders during the latter part of April, May, and June; and it is stated that this dullness should be reflected in cloth exports for July and August.

Very few foreign-exchange permits for cotton were issued during May, but a marked improvement was visible in early June. During May the Finance Ministry circulated an inquiry to all cotton merchants for the quantity and value of cotton in Japan held for their account for which payment had not yet been made.

It is reported that on May 15 President Tsuda of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association was in favor of, and advocated, the move for transferring the Japanese cotton-spinning industry to the Asiatic mainland.

#### EUROPEAN COTTON SITUATION IMPROVED DURING MAY

Reports from European cotton centers in May contained favorable news of trade demand and mill occupation for the majority of the countries, according to a report received from Agricultural Commissioner A. W. Palmer, London office, Foreign Agricultural Relations.

An improvement was noted in mercantile buying, especially during the early part of the month, as prices advanced and political anxiety tended to subside. In a number of countries the uninterrupted preparedness measures maintained and, in some instances, even increased the spinning and weaving activity. The current trend in improvement would be considered satisfactory were it not for the fact that expenditures for rearmament cannot be counted upon to continue indefinitely.

The German cotton industry did not share in the general improvement noted in May. For the first time since the acquisition of Austria and Czechoslovakia, there was a drop in mill activity, the decline being attributed to a shortage of raw material. There was also evidence elsewhere that the cotton-supply situation for the remainder of the summer had become uncomfortably tight, particularly with respect to American staple. Cotton was offered freely for shipment from the new crop, but at the same time imports from the old crop had practically ceased under the existing price structure. Small European stocks of American cotton contained little that was not sold or earmarked for delivery.

Additional raw-material purchases, however, have been necessary where mill activity increased over earlier expectations. Buyers have frequently had to turn to other growths for cotton required before the arrival of the new crop of American cotton.

- - - - -

The European carry-over of American cotton on August 1 will be extremely small. Whatever the 1939-40 developments in the consumption of American cotton may be, therefore, imports will have to keep closely in line. Although the share of American in the total European consumption appears generally to be undergoing shrinkage in the second half of the present season, the prospects for the new season are brightened somewhat by the fact that spot stocks of competitive growths also are being reduced.

### United Kingdom

The British cotton situation in May reflected increases over April in the demand for cotton textiles and in mill activity. Other features of the month were rising costs of raw materials and other items and further depletion of available supplies of American cotton.

Mercantile buying of textiles showed renewed activity. This condition was stimulated by the quieter tone of the international situation and by a strong upward movement of cotton prices. Mill order books benefited by contracts for Government types of cloth. Government orders reached a scale large enough to represent a considerable factor in mill activity, particularly since early deliveries were desired. Most buyers, however, were reported unwilling to enter into commitments except for nearby deliveries because of the raw-cotton price situation. Indications are that transactions of the month represented business which could not be deferred.

The delivery requirements to fill both Government and mercantile orders have provided most mills with orders for about 3 months. It is believed, however, that, since few operators have orders on their books for later delivery, the outlook for autumn and winter months is indefinite. Some anxiety was expressed for the usual commercial deliveries, but most of the industry believes that Government orders can be handled without dislocating the civilian business now in prospect.

### Germany

The revolutionary changes in the German cotton-textile situation, particularly as to the raw-material-supply problem, which were forecast when the cotton industries of Austria and Czechoslovakia were incorporated with the German industry, have become an actuality.

The outlook for meeting the raw-material requirements of the cotton-textile industry is very poor, as indicated by reports from various sources. The index of the industry's production for March, recently released, showed a marked decrease. Later figures are not available, but a whole series of new restrictions in the cotton industry were introduced as a direct result of the depleted raw-material supply.

Press reports of the National Convention of the German Textile Industry held at Innsbruck the first of June quoted an announcement that



"an extensive program will place the future operations of the German textile industry upon an entirely new basis." The new measures provide for the following:

1. An increase in the entire line of cotton-textile exports to secure foreign exchange for the German economy generally, and for the German textile industry in particular;
2. A further increase in domestic raw-material production as the central feature of German raw-material policy;
3. Improvement of quality of textiles by all possible means consistent with optimum utilization of raw materials;
4. Rationalization and saving of labor;
5. Concentration of production upon nationally most pressing needs.

Raw-material requirements increased with the acquisition of the new territories, and the situation has become difficult, although large increases in domestic production of various textile raw materials have been made. It is claimed that raw material for staple-fiber production is definitely assured by shifting from spruce to beechwood pulp. Eighty percent of the shift has been reported completed, and other sources are being developed from pine and straw. Technical efficiency in the use of staple fiber will be a factor considered in making future allotments of textile raw materials. It appears certain, however, that total allotments of raw materials to the industry as a whole must be further reduced. In an effort to conserve raw cotton, its use in a number of fabrics, such as women's dress goods, curtain materials, and upholstery, is prohibited after July 1, 1939.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON, AUGUST-APRIL 1938-39

During the first 9 months of the current marketing season, the eight leading cotton-exporting countries of the world together shipped less than 8 million bales of cotton. This figure may be compared with average exports of close to 11 million bales and a 1937-38 figure of 9.25 million bales for these months.

The reduction is more than accounted for by the decline in United States exports, which were almost 4 million bales less than average during the 10 years, 1923-24 to 1932-33. Exports from British India have also been slightly below average during the current season, but those from the six other countries have been above average. The largest increase was one of three-fourths of a million bales in exports from Brazil. While the United States still held its position as the world's leading cotton-exporting country, it fell from 65 to 40 percent of the total and its exports were more than equaled during the 9-month period by those of British India and Egypt combined.

From August through April of the current season, the United States exported 3,131,000 bales of cotton. This was 42 percent below the level of last season and 56 percent below the 10-year average. Exports to the United Kingdom dropped from 1,568,000 bales last season to 389,000 bales during the same period of the current season, a decrease of 75 percent. Japan, the leading market for American cotton, took 806,000 bales, or 26 percent of total exports, compared with 585,000 bales last season and 1,140,000 bales during the 10-year period.

Brazil exported 838,000 bales of cotton from August to April of the current season compared with 661,000 bales last season. Approximately one-fourth of the total shipments went to Japan. Shipments to Germany were 50 percent less than last season. Statistics on exports from China continue to be highly unreliable. <sup>1/</sup>

COTTON: Summary of world exports, August-April, average 1923-24 to 1932-33, and seasons 1935-36 to 1938-39

Exporting countries	August-April				
	Quantity				
	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United States ....	7,091	5,424	4,985	5,379	3,131
British India ....	2,085	2,256	2,711	1,216	1,832
Egypt .....	1,192	1,384	1,589	1,428	1,376
Brazil .....	77	419	663	661	<sup>a/</sup> 838
Peru .....	136	234	212	203	243
Argentina .....	46	118	128	15	73
Sudan .....	68	135	175	170	<sup>a/</sup> 171
China .....	<sup>b/</sup> 228	173	210	171	<sup>c/</sup> 260
Total .....	10,923	10,143	10,673	9,243	7,924
Percentage of total					
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States ....	65	54	47	58	40
British India ....	19	22	25	13	23
Egypt .....	11	14	15	16	17
Brazil .....	1	4	6	7	11
Peru .....	1	2	2	2	3
Argentina .....	<sup>d/</sup>	1	1	<sup>d/</sup>	1
Sudan .....	1	1	2	2	2
China .....	2	2	2	2	3
Total .....	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>a/</sup> Partially estimated. <sup>b/</sup> Estimated on the basis of annual average exports distributed according to seasonal movements during the 6 years ended September 1937. <sup>c/</sup> 8 months, August-March. <sup>d/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>1/</sup> See Foreign Crops and Markets, June 3, 1939.

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-April, average 1923-24 to 1932-33, and seasons 1936-37 to 1938-39 a/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-April							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Exports from the United States to	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent
Germany* .....	1,638	602	660	292	23	12	12	9
United Kingdom .....	1,604	1,068	1,568	389	23	21	29	12
France .....	786	664	748	350	11	13	14	11
Italy .....	594	326	468	257	8	7	9	8
Spain .....	253	b/	0	17	4	c/	0	1
Belgium .....	168	148	185	85	2	3	3	3
Netherlands ...	123	84	116	67	2	2	2	2
Soviet Union d/	113	1	b/	0	2	c/	c/	0
Sweden .....	52	79	80	90	1	2	1	3
Portugal .....	38	34	34	11	1	1	1	c/
Poland & Danzig	17	161	197	156	c/	3	4	5
Other Europe ..	56	107	237	282	c/	2	5	10
Total Europe.	5,447	3,274	4,293	1,996	77	66	80	64
Canada .....	172	233	210	172	2	5	4	6
Japan .....	1,140	1,410	585	806	16	28	11	26
China .....	243	14	20	78	3	c/	c/	2
British India .	74	12	147	3	1	c/	3	c/
Other countries	15	42	124	76	1	1	2	2
Total .....	7,091	4,985	5,379	3,131	100	100	100	100
British India to								
Japan .....	1,008	1,530	490	774	48	56	40	42
Italy .....	228	153	70	62	11	6	6	3
China .....	218	9	54	272	10	c/	4	15
Belgium .....	138	226	89	86	7	8	7	5
Germany .....	143	135	95	123	7	5	8	7
United Kingdom	130	381	183	236	6	14	15	13
France .....	105	92	59	102	5	3	5	6
Spain .....	43	b/	0	e/	2	c/	0	c/
Netherlands ...	28	41	24	27	1	2	2	1
Other countries	44	144	152	150	3	6	13	8
Total .....	2,085	2,711	1,216	1,832	100	100	100	100

\* Includes shipments through the free port of Bremen, much of which is afterward shipped to other countries. According to German official trade returns, imports of American cotton for consumption in Germany amounted to 143,000 bales in August-April, 1938-39; 249,000 bales in 1937-38 and 150,000 bales in 1936-37.



COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-April, average 1923-24 to 1932-33, and seasons 1936-37 to 1938-39-Continued

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-April							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
<u>Exports from</u>								
<u>Egypt to</u>								
United Kingdom.	469	545	471	463	39	34	33	34
France.....	154	176	196	149	13	11	14	11
United States..	142	56	31	30	12	3	2	2
Germany.....	86	120	165	154	7	8	12	11
Italy.....	78	89	93	90	7	6	6	7
Japan.....	55	200	67	120	5	13	5	9
Switzerland....	53	66	65	62	4	4	5	4
Spain.....	38	0	1	8	3	0	c/	1
Czechoslovakia.	25	64	47	41	2	4	3	3
British India..	19	76	109	71	2	5	8	5
Poland & Danzig	10	27	32	35	1	2	2	3
Other countries	63	170	151	153	5	10	10	10
Total.....	1,192	1,589	1,428	1,376	100	100	100	100
	August-March							
<u>Exports from</u>								
<u>Brazil to</u>								
Japan .....		68	59	198		11	10	26
Germany.....		197	304	152		32	50	20
United Kingdom.		200	139	150		33	23	19
France.....		30	33	84		5	5	11
Italy.....		38	4	39		6	1	5
Netherlands....		15	8	20		3	1	3
Belgium-Luxem..		18	15	18		3	3	2
Poland.....		13	10	14		2	2	2
Portugal.....		15	24	9		2	4	1
Other countries		15	12	87		3	1	11
Total.....	f/ 75	609	608	771	100	100	100	100

Compiled from official sources. a/ Bales of 478 pounds net except for the United States, which are of 500 pounds gross. b/ Less than 500 bales. c/ Less than 0.5 percent. d/ Beginning January 1, 1935, includes Russia in Asia. e/ 8 months, August-March. f/ No data available by countries.

POLAND INCREASES PRODUCTION OF AMERICAN TOBACCO TYPES

An outstanding feature of Polish tobacco production in recent years is a continued increase in the production of flue-cured and dark Kentucky types from United States seed, according to a report from Tobacco Specialist P. G. Minneman of the London office, Foreign Agricultural Service. . Production of Kentucky tobacco began in Poland in 1931, and flue-cured (Virginia) was not produced until 1933. Through steady and rapid expansion, however, these two types now make up nearly half the total crop of Poland. Production of Kentucky tobacco in 1938 amounted to about 8 million pounds, an increase of 54 percent over that of the year before; and the flue-cured crop of approximately 7 million pounds was an increase of 90 percent.

POLAND: Area of tobacco, by types, 1933-1938

Type	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Kentucky a/ .....	1,046	871	1,701	1,715	2,730	3,931
Flue-cured (Virginia) a/b/ .....	125	459	1,446	1,638	2,338	5,001
Semioriental .....	4,381	3,815	5,187	5,485	6,983	5,466
Makhorka .....	6,040	5,279	5,015	5,824	5,441	4,898
Cigar tobacco .....	38	13	29	5	52	101
Total .....	11,630	10,437	13,378	14,667	17,544	19,397

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Production of Kentucky tobacco began in Poland about 1931; production of Virginia, in 1933.

b/ It is reported that much of the semioriental crop is also flue-cured.

The total crop of Poland reached a new high record of about 32 million pounds in 1938, despite sharp declines in the production of semioriental types and makhorka (a coarse dark air-cured type of high nicotine content, used principally by the peasants of eastern Poland). The quality is reported to be less satisfactory than in 1937, principally because of frost damage in some areas.

No definite data are yet available for the plantings of 1939, but it is expected that they will be even greater than in 1938 when 19,000 acres were harvested. The monopoly sent two tobacco specialists to the United States recently to study American tobacco-growing methods. Moreover, the Central Association of Tobacco Planters in Warsaw has recently projected the establishment of a cooperative tobacco planters' bank that will advance credit to growers on convenient terms and will also offer other service for the promotion and improvement of domestic leaf production.

## POLAND: Production of tobacco, by types, 1933-1938

Type	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Kentucky a/.....	1,495	1,493	3,605	3,302	5,273	8,109
Flue-cured (Virginia) a/b/	130	c/ 628	2,257	2,673	3,775	7,185
Semioriental.....	4,883	4,252	8,183	8,155	8,965	7,211
Makhorka.....	9,357	8,349	10,527	9,619	11,875	9,535
Cigar tobacco.....	67	25	48	4	126	163
Total.....	15,932	14,747	24,620	23,753	30,014	32,203

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Production of Kentucky tobacco began in Poland about 1931; production of Virginia, in 1933. b/ It is reported that much of the semioriental crop is also flue-cured. c/ Estimate, based on yield per acre.

Imports of leaf tobacco into Poland in 1938 increased by 25 percent in weight, compared with imports of the year before, and amounted to about 23 million pounds; but, owing to the purchase of a greater quantity of higher grades, the import value increased by 70 percent. Imports from the United States declined to a new low level of about 3 million pounds as compared with from 4.5 to 5 million during other recent years; the value, however, was greater than in 1937. The greatest increase in the import trade was in oriental leaf from Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union - countries that receive particularly favorable treatment as the result of barter trade. Recently, increased Soviet orders placed with the Polish textile, iron, and steel industries have encouraged leaf-tobacco purchases from Russia. Imports from Italy increased during the year to nearly 5 million pounds, a position, from the standpoint of volume, well above that of the United States. The following table demonstrates the effect of increased domestic production and barter arrangements on the imports of American tobacco into Poland.

## POLAND: Production and imports of tobacco, average 1937-1938 and annual 1937 and 1938

Item	Average 1927-1930	1937	1938
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Production.....	14.4	30.0	32.2
Imports -			
Total.....	34.0	18.1	23.1
From the United States..	8.5	4.5	3.0

Compiled from official sources.

Through the first quarter of 1939, total leaf imports did not hold up to the 1938 level; only about 3 million pounds were imported compared with over 7 million during a similar period of 1938. Heavier stocks of



locally grown leaf and a decline in consumption of tobacco products are assigned as reasons. There is also a tendency on the part of the monopoly to increase the proportion of domestic leaf used in the manufacture of tobacco products. Home-grown leaf now makes up 64 percent of the total manufacturing requirements. The outlook for imports of United States leaf is for continuation at or near the present level. It is anticipated that some United States flue-cured and Western fire-cured leaf will continue to be required for blending purposes and for maintaining satisfactory quality in the products.

Expanding industrial activity in 1938, accompanied by higher earnings and increased farm income, was reflected in the increase of aggregate sales of tobacco products and the general tendency toward consumption of higher-priced products. Efforts of the monopoly to increase cigarette consumption and to improve the quality appear to have been partially successful. An increase of 19 percent in the consumption of cigarettes more than offset a decline in smoking tobacco. Several new brands of higher-grade cigarettes, both with and without mouthpieces, were successfully introduced during the year.

Consumption in 1939, however, has not kept the pace set in 1938, despite the fact that many of the economic uplift factors have continued to prevail. Total tobacco sales declined about 4 percent during the first quarter, but there was a slight upward trend in the consumption of cigarettes. The political tension and an apparent inclination toward storing food supplies are reported to have affected the consumption of tobacco.

#### AUSTRALIAN APPLE AND PEAR LEGISLATION

Australia's important apple and pear industry is expected to make considerable improvement as a result of legislation passed by the Commonwealth Parliament last December, according to a recent report by American Vice Consul Lyle C. Himmel, at Sydney. This will become effective at the beginning of the 1939-40 season. The new legislation provides for greater Government supervision of the industry with respect to the determination of export quotas for each State and the promotion of general improvements in the quality of the fruit, in shipping arrangements, and in packing.

The most important of the several acts passed by Parliament to improve the status of the apple and pear industry was the Apple and Pear Organization Act, under this the Australian Apple and Pear Board was constituted, with a membership of representatives from all States in which these fruits are grown. The powers of the board are extensive with respect to both production and export, including the right to regulate the total quantity and allocate quotas for exports of apples and pears. The board does not, however, have the power to buy or sell fruit. Duties of the board, as provided under other acts of the series, pertain to restriction of the number of varieties approved for export, improvement in packing and shipping arrangements, and encouragement of domestic consumption of apples and pears.

During the past 7 years, annual production of apples in Australia has averaged about 10 million bushels, with exports ranging from 4 to 5 million bushels annually. Production of pears has fluctuated between 2 million and 2.7 million bushels a year, while exports have increased from 122,000 bushels in 1928-29 to 750,000 bushels in 1936-37 and 517,000 bushels in 1937-38. The combined value of Australia's exports of apples and pears is now approaching \$10,000,000.

The United Kingdom has been the chief outlet for Australian fresh fruit exports, accounting for about 83 percent and 93 percent of the 1937-38 exports of apples and pears, respectively. Germany, Belgium, and Sweden import considerable quantities of Australian apples, while Far Eastern countries and Germany are important markets for pears.

Bounties were paid on apples and pears exported during the 3 years prior to December 31, 1937, but were discontinued after that date. The Australian Government intends that the apple and pear industry shall be self-supporting, and with the proper functioning of the new legislation it is believed that further subsidies to growers will be unnecessary. No discrimination is apparent in this legislation between exported apples and pears and those sold in the domestic market.

#### CUBAN WINTER-VEGETABLE EXPORTS LOW

Exports of fresh vegetables to the United States during the season ended May 31 were 20.7 percent below those of the 1937-38 season and 18.5 percent less than during the 1936-37 season, according to American Consul Cyril L. F. Thiel at Habana. The greatest decreases in the 1938-39 exports, compared with those of the 1937-38 season, were registered in shipments of peppers (52 percent), lima beans (38 percent), and potatoes (36 percent). Shipments of tomatoes, the chief item in the trade, declined by 18 percent.

#### CUBA: Exports of fresh vegetables to the United States, seasons 1936-37 to 1938-39

Kind	November - May		
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Tomatoes.....	53,487	54,092	44,337
Eggplant.....	6,575	6,984	5,441
Peppers.....	3,423	3,884	1,859
Okra.....	2,145	1,874	2,117
Lima beans.....	5,200	7,334	4,566
Cucumbers.....	2,887	2,184	2,414
Potatoes.....	1,568	1,292	831
Others.....	937	592	475
Total.....	76,222	78,236	62,040

Compiled from current consular reports. The statistics shown are gross weights, including weight of containers.



MEDITERRANEAN BASIN ALMOND PRODUCTION SMALL

The preliminary forecast for almond production in 1939 for the Mediterranean Basin is placed at 51,000 short tons, shelled basis, compared with 72,600 tons estimated to have been produced in 1938, and 58,900 in 1937, as reported by the Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service. This indicates that production will be the second smallest in the past 10 years and 20 per cent smaller than the 5-year 1933-1937 average of 63,900 tons.

ALMONDS (SHELLED): Production in the Mediterranean Basin,  
1939 with comparisons

Period	France	French Morocco	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average 1929-1937	1,000	2,200	32,300	2,200	23,700	61,400
1937 .....	900	3,600	33,000	1,400	20,000	58,900
1938 <u>a/</u> .....	500	3,100	42,000	3,000	24,000	72,600
1939 <u>b/</u> .....	200	4,800	17,000	6,000	23,000	51,000

a/ Preliminary estimate. b/ Forecast.

With the exception of French Morocco and Portugal, where record crops are expected, production in all producing countries is believed to be below average. The poorest prospects are in Italy, where present indications are for a crop amounting to only 40 percent of that of last year. In Spain, prospects are for a production slightly under that of 1938.

Growing conditions in all countries were ideal up to March 15. On that date, however, a wave of unusual cold weather and storms spread over some of the principal producing areas of Italy, France, and Spain. The most serious damage was done in the Bari district of Italy and in southern France.

ALMONDS (SHELLED): Exports from Mediterranean Basin countries,  
September-April 1938-39 with comparisons

September-August	French Morocco <u>a/</u>	Italy	Portugal <u>b/</u>	Spain	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average 1929-30 to 1937-38	1,712	25,865	1,967	17,241	46,785
1936-37 .....	1,511	30,816	1,300	<u>c/</u> 9,230	<u>d/</u> 42,907
1937-38 .....	3,396	22,295	1,300	<u>c/</u> 9,000	<u>d/</u> 35,991
September-April -					
1937-38 .....	3,377	17,608	1,089	<u>c/</u> 7,000	<u>d/</u> 29,074
1938-39 .....	1,697	29,952	2,350	<u>c/</u> 12,000	<u>d/</u> 45,999

a/ July-June crop year.

b/ Estimated.

c/ Rough estimates based on imports of consuming countries.

d/ Including estimate for Spain.

Stocks from the record almond production in the Mediterranean Basin last season now appear to have been disposed of in all countries except Italy. The carry-over into the 1939-40 season now anticipated is all in that country and is estimated at 12,000 tons.

Germany took by far the largest quantity of almonds from Italy and Spain during the season now coming to a close. The United Kingdom was the second largest importer of almonds in Europe, with purchases from all producing countries.

The United States bought relatively little from foreign sources during the 1938-39 season. During the period September 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, the United States imported 556 tons of shelled almonds as compared with 1,194 tons for the same period a year ago. The sources of these imports were as follows: Italy, 356 tons; Spain, 187 tons; other producing countries, 13 tons.

The market during the 1938-39 season to date showed wide fluctuations, due mainly to the uncertainty of the German trade and the unsettled Spanish political situation. The market at the opening of the season was strong, but the political crisis of last September brought it almost to a standstill. After the crisis had passed, demand picked up and a considerable quantity of almonds was marketed.

ALMONDS (SHELLED): Imports into the United States,  
September-March 1938-39 with comparisons

September- August	: France	: French:	Italy	: Spain	: Others	: Total
	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
1936-37 .....	220	13	3,337	1,497	103	5,175
1937-38 .....	43	11	875	340	21	1,290
September-March, 1937-38:	34	7	754	242	14	1,051
1938-39:	4	9	356	187	-	556
	:	:	:	:	:	:

NEW AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY LARGER

Australian wool production, i.e., the clip for disposal during the 1939-40 marketing season beginning July 1, 1939, will reach approximately 930 million pounds, grease equivalent, according to the preshearing estimate released in June by the joint conference of growers and brokers. This is an increase of 4 percent compared with the revised estimate of 940,000,000 pounds for 1938-39 released December 1938 by the same source but is 1 percent smaller than the average production for the five preceding seasons 1933-34 to 1937-38.

Comparison is made with the December estimate for 1938-39, as furnished by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, rather than with the preceding June estimate, although first-hand receipts into store indicate



that the original estimate of 960 million pounds for 1938-39 may be reached. The final official estimate of production in 1938-39 will not be available for some time.

Weather and feed conditions at the end of May indicated that a favorable season was in prospect over almost the whole of Australia, although more rain was needed for pastures in parts of South Australia and Western Australia. In the State of New South Wales, where about half the Australian wool is produced, pastures had made good recovery as a result of heavy autumn rainfall (March, April, May).

Present indications are that available supplies for the 1939-40 marketing season will be about 1 percent smaller than for the season just closed and 2 percent smaller than the average for the preceding five seasons, despite the increase in production. The estimated smaller carry-over as of June 30, 1939, is expected to more than offset the increase in production in the new season. Merino wool will constitute about 82 percent of the new clip, or the same percentage as last season.

It was estimated by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers and Growers that by the end of June 1939 stocks would be reduced to about 18 million pounds, compared with 71 million pounds a year ago. The average carry-over stocks at selling centers on June 30 for the 5-year period 1933-1937 was 28 million pounds.

AUSTRALIA: Number of sheep on hand, number shorn,  
and production of wool

Season	: Sheep :		: Average :		Wool production,			
	numbers	Number	weight of:		grease equivalent			
July 1- June 30	on Decem- ber 31	shorn, season	fleece in: the grease:	Shorn	Pulled	Exported:	Total	
	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	
	: head	: head	: Pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	
1933-34	: 109.9	: 116.4	: 7.48	: 870.2	: 72.0	: 53.7	: 995.9	
1934-35	: 113.0	: 116.5	: 7.75	: 908.1	: 54.5	: 52.8	: 1,015.4	
1935-36	: 108.9	: 114.7	: 7.56	: 867.3	: 49.6	: 54.2	: 971.1	
1936-37	: 110.2	: 112.6	: 7.64	: 877.5	: 50.0	: 55.3	: 982.8	
1937-38	: a/114.6	: b/	: b/	: b/	: b/	: b/	: a/1,010.0	
1938-39	: b/	: b/	: b/	: b/	: b/	: b/	: c/ 940.0	
1939-40	: b/	: b/	: b/	: b/	: b/	: b/	: d/ 980.0	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

Compiled from Reports of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, Quarterly Summary Australian Statistics. December 1938, Production Bulletin Number 31, 1936-37.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Not available. c/ December 1938 estimate of Australian wool brokers and growers converted to pounds and to grease equivalent.

d/ June 1939 estimate of Australian wool brokers and growers converted to pounds and to grease equivalent.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies and demand,  
October-April, 1935-36 to 1938-39

Country and item	Unit	October-April					
		1909-10	1924-25				
		to	to	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
		1913-14	1928-29				
		average	average				
<b>UNITED KINGDOM:</b>							
Supplies, domestic	1,000						
fresh pork, London	pounds	-	39,277	57,274	53,645	46,077	45,177
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark	"	140,624	292,492	228,285	214,474	220,396	216,530
Ireland	"	-	33,417	31,841	33,356	33,118	33,224
United States	"	111,875	66,293	1,009	890	923	4,829
Canada	"	23,571	45,364	58,055	95,158	92,503	81,379
Total	"	300,048	526,695	424,423	449,136	455,032	458,996
Lard, total	"	131,658	156,855	97,327	94,025	107,820	108,756
Ham, total	"	52,215	70,739	37,405	40,175	43,221	42,158
<b>CANADA:</b>							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's	1,010	1,674	1,839	2,613	2,262	1,959
<b>GERMANY:</b>							
Imports -	1,000						
Bacon, total	pounds	1,669	11,146	15,391	11,853	8,095	10,453
Lard, total	"	123,290	134,571	62,565	39,006	56,317	47,071
<b>UNITED STATES:</b>							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's	19,732	29,303	18,355	24,676	22,070	24,663
Exports -							
Bacon -	1,000						
United Kingdom	pounds	78,385	40,337	390	454	705	1,144
Germany	"	1,145	6,862	13	0	50	277
Cuba	"	4,406	12,297	604	600	457	522
Total	"	106,958	85,390	1,584	1,765	3,546	6,338
Hams, shoulders -							
United Kingdom	"	80,219	82,848	19,234	16,640	24,085	27,184
Total	"	92,762	99,490	22,551	19,786	27,609	31,367
Lard -							
United Kingdom	"	102,520	136,501	37,996	30,916	81,268	91,355
Germany	"	86,057	112,673	4,351	1,036	2,170	573
Cuba	"	21,065	48,198	12,293	19,241	29,596	30,718
Netherlands	"	23,377	26,510	40	12	77	105
Total	"	285,333	437,782	57,097	49,230	127,584	148,969

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool,  
June 23, 1939, with comparisons

Growth	1939							
	May				June			
	5	12	19	26	1 a/	9	16	23
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -								
Middling .....	10.30	10.40	10.80	10.69	10.71	11.26	11.23	11.04
Low Middling .....	8.74	8.84	9.24	9.03	9.05	9.60	9.58	9.38
Egyptian (Fully Good Fair) -								
Giza 7 .....	12.46	12.27	12.91	12.89	13.01	13.25	13.13	-
Sakellaridis .....	12.46	12.27	12.72	12.70	12.82	13.05	12.93	12.70
Uppers .....	10.84	10.81	11.37	11.27	11.41	11.43	11.53	11.51
Brazilian (Fair) -								
North .....	9.03	9.13	9.34	9.13	9.05	9.89	9.87	9.77
Sao Paulo .....	9.71	9.81	10.02	9.81	9.74	10.57	10.36	10.16
Indian -								
Broach (Fully Good) .....	7.78	7.88	8.13	7.98	8.12	8.27	8.19	8.04
Central Provinces (Superfine) ..	8.48	8.48	8.60	8.45	8.58	8.74	8.66	8.50
Sind (Fully Good) .....	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Peruvian (Good) -								
Tanguis .....	12.05	12.15	12.07	11.66	11.59	12.04	12.01	-

Converted at current exchange rates.

a/ Thursday's price due to holiday, Friday, June 2.

b/ Not quoted.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets,  
annual 1936-37 and 1937-38, and the seasons  
August 1-June 22, 1937-38 and 1938-39 a/  
(Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		August 1-June 22	
	1936-37	1937-38	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom .....	1,221	1,630	1,583	461
Continental Europe .....	2,594	3,047	2,949	1,715
Total Europe .....	3,815	4,677	4,532	2,176
Japan .....	1,593	728	648	871
Other countries .....	380	541	520	363
Total .....	5,788	5,946	5,700	3,410
Linters .....	277	270	249	187
Total, excluding linters..	5,511	5,676	5,451	3,223

Compiled from the Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.

a/ Includes linters.



BUTTER: New Zealand grading, 1938-39 season to June 17,  
with comparisons

Date	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Week ended	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Aug. 6 to Mar. 25	284,133	269,482	240,690
April 1 .....	7,056	5,499	4,508
8 .....	6,406	4,760	3,360
15 .....	6,216	3,864	3,360
22 .....	5,712	4,480	2,632
29 .....	5,247	3,472	1,792
Monthly total .....	30,637	22,075	15,652
May 6 .....	4,256	3,282	1,590
13 .....	3,136	2,856	1,176
20 .....	2,912	2,576	1,008
27 .....	2,240	2,184	840
Monthly total .....	12,544	10,898	4,614
June 3 .....	1,792	1,708	700
10 .....	1,120	1,176	392
17 .....	952	896	280
Total to June 17 .....	331,178	306,235	262,328

Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor, London.

BUTTER: Australian grading, 1938-39 season to June 3,  
with comparisons

Date	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Week ended	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
July 9 to Feb. 25 .....	133,393	160,714	157,690
March 4 .....	5,398	5,799	3,698
11 .....	4,995	5,304	4,160
18 .....	4,329	4,449	3,924
25 .....	4,400	3,898	4,249
Monthly total .....	19,122	19,450	16,031
April 1 .....	4,178	3,212	4,912
8 .....	4,200	3,109	4,778
15 .....	3,644	2,124	5,163
22 .....	3,223	4,032	4,807
29 .....	2,444	2,643	4,693
Monthly total .....	17,689	15,120	24,353
May 6 .....	2,554	2,975	4,269
13 .....	1,452	2,112	4,403
20 .....	1,496	1,611	4,686
27 .....	1,555	2,652	4,243
Monthly total .....	7,057	9,350	17,601
June 3 .....	1,205	2,228	3,987
Total to June 3 .....	178,466	206,862	219,662

Weekly Dairy Produce Notes, Imperial Economic Committee, London.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Copenhagen, Montreal, and London, June 22, 1939, with comparisons

Market and description	June 23, 1938	June 15, 1939	June 22, 1939
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score .....	26.2	24.5	24.2
San Francisco, 92 score .....	26.0	26.5	26.5
Montreal .....	a/ 26.0	b/ 21.2	b/ 21.2
Copenhagen, official quotation....	22.1	20.4	20.6
London:			
Danish .....	27.8	24.1	26.0
New Zealand .....	27.5	22.3	24.8
Netherland .....	25.6	21.4	22.9

Foreign prices converted at current exchange rates.

a/ Quotations as of June 15.

b/ Quotations as of following day converted at prevailing rate of exchange.

PORK PRODUCTS: Price per 100 pounds at Liverpool, June 23, 1939, with comparisons a/

Market and item	June 24, 1938	Week ended June 16, 1939	June 23, 1939
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
First quality -			
American green bellies .....	14.51	13.24	12.92
Danish Wiltshire sides .....	21.75	18.82	18.94
Canadian green sides .....	20.32	16.08	16.74
American short cut green hams..	21.15	19.81	20.20
American refined lard .....	10.60	7.39	7.21

Quotations are on the basis of sales from importer to wholesaler.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds, April 1939, with comparisons

Item	1909-1913: average	1925-1929: average	Apr. 1938	Mar. 1939	Apr. 1939
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers' quotations .....	8.04	12.05	8.28	7.43	6.92
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow:	1.11	1.65	1.05	0.85	0.87
Lard, Chicago .....	10.33	14.78	9.35	7.52	7.28
Liverpool .....	11.70	15.02	11.06	8.10	7.70
Cured pork -					
Liverpool -					
American short cut green:					
Hams .....	14.10	23.72	20.35	19.65	19.77
American green bellies ..		20.56	14.95	14.54	14.26
Danish Wiltshire sides ..	15.00	24.55	23.62	21.07	20.29
Canadian green sides ....	14.16	a/21.55	20.79	18.91	17.13

a/ 4-year average only.

	Index		Page
	Page ::		
Late cables .....	1	:: Oats:	
- - - - -		:: Area, Rumania, 1938,1939 .....	1
		:: Production, Rumania, 1938,1939 ..	1
		:: Pears, legislation, Australia,	
Almonds (shelled):		:: 1939-40 .....	13
Exports, Mediterranean Basin,		:: Pork:	
1936-37 to 1938-39 .....	15	:: Exports, U.S., April 1939 .....	18
Imports, U.S., 1936-37 to 1938-39	16	:: Import quota, U.K., July -	
Production, Mediterranean Basin,		:: September 1939 .....	1
1937-1939 .....	15	:: Imports:	
Apples, legislation, Australia,		:: Germany, April 1939 .....	18
1939-40 .....	13	:: U.K., April 1939 .....	18
Barley:		:: Prices, U.K., June 23, 1939 .....	21
Area, Rumania, 1938,1939 .....	1	:: Supplies, U.K., April 1939 .....	18
Production, Rumania, 1938,1939 ..	1	:: Rice:	
Butter:		:: Imports, Cuba, 1935-1937 .....	3
Grainings:		:: Production, Cuba, 1937,1938 .....	2
Australia, June 3, 1939 .....	20	:: Rye:	
New Zealand, June 17, 1939 .....	20	:: Area:	
Prices, specified markets,		:: Hungary, 1939 .....	1
June 22, 1939 .....	21	:: Rumania, 1938,1939 .....	1
Corn, prices, U.S., April 1939 .....	21	:: Production:	
Cotton:		:: Hungary, 1939 .....	1
Export license, Turkey,		:: Rumania, 1938,1939 .....	1
Mar. 2, 1939 .....	3	:: Sheep, numbers, Australia,	
Exports, U.S., June 22, 1939 .....	19	:: 1933-34 to 1939-40 .....	17
Imports, Japan, May 1939 .....	4	:: Tobacco:	
International trade, August -		:: Area, Poland, 1933-1938 .....	11
April 1938-39 .....	7	:: Imports, Poland, 1937,1938 .....	13
Prices, U.K., June 23, 1939 .....	19	:: Production, Poland, 1933-1938 .....	12,13
Situation:		:: Vegetables, exports to U.S.,	
Europe, May 1939 .....	5	:: Cuba, November-May 1938-39 .....	14
Japan, May 1939 .....	3	:: Wheat:	
Stocks, Japan, May 31, 1939 .....	4	:: Area:	
Grains, crop condition, U.K.,		:: Hungary, 1939 .....	1
June 15, 1939 .....	2	:: Rumania, 1938,1939 .....	1
Hogs:		:: Crop condition:	
Prices, U.S., April 1939 .....	21	:: Canada, June 27, 1939 .....	2
Slaughter:		:: U.K., June 15, 1939 .....	2
Canada, April 1939 .....	18	:: Production:	
U.S., April 1939 .....	18	:: Hungary, 1939 .....	1
Lard:		:: Rumania, 1938,1939 .....	1
Exports, U.S., April 1939 .....	18	:: Wool:	
Imports:		:: Production, Australia,	
Germany, April 1939 .....	18	:: 1933-34 to 1939-40 .....	16
U.K., April 1939 .....	13	:: Sales, Brisbane, Australia,	
Prices:		:: June 29, 1939 .....	1
U.K., April 1939 .....	21	:: Supply situation, Australia,	
U.S., April 1939 .....	21	:: 1939-40 .....	17